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1. The following listing, with explanatory remarks, mentions all the higher military schools (with the exception of naval) in the USSR as of June 1941. There were 18 of them. Because of my continued interest in Soviet military developments and my reading of Soviet military newspapers, I feel that the information given below is also probably correct as of 1953.
2. Obshevoiskovii Voennii Akademii (Military Academies for All Arms and Services):
- a. Akademiya Generalnovo Shtaba KA (General Staff Academy of the Red Army), Moscow.
 - b. Voennaya Akademiya imeni Frunze (Military Academy imeni Frunze), Moscow.
3. Voennii Akademii Radov Voisk (Military Academies for the Various Arms and Services):
- a. Voennno Artilleriskaya Akademiya imeni Dzerzhinskovo (Military Artillery Academy imeni Dzerzhinski), Moscow.
 - b. Akademiya Motorizatsii i Mehanizatsii KA imeni Stalina (Tank Academy of the Red Army imeni Stalin), Moscow.
 - c. Voennno Vozdushnaya Akademiya imeni Zhukovskovo (Military Air Academy imeni Zhukovski), Moscow.

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- d. Voenno Inzhenernaya Akademiya imeni Kuibisheva (Military Engineering Academy imeni Kuibishev), Moscow.
 - e. Voennaya Akademiya Sviazi imeni Podbelskovo (Military Communications Academy imeni Podbelski), Moscow. In 1932, the best one of three civilian academies teaching communications was transformed into this military school. It was located in Leningrad. A few years later it was moved to Moscow. Until 1936, about half of the students were women. Upon graduation, they were assigned to factories. They worked in the field of communications and held military rank. Until 1936, there were also some women students in the engineering and chemical academies. After World War II, the Communications Academy was moved back to Leningrad and renamed "imeni Budenny." 50X1
 - f. Voenno Transportnaya Akademiya KA (Military Transportation Academy of the Red Army), Moscow.
 - g. Akademiya Chimichiskii Zashiti imeni Voroshilova (Chemical Defense Academy imeni Voroshilov), Moscow.
 - h. Voenni Fakultet Instituta Putei Soobsheniya (Military Faculty of the Institute of Transportation Routes (Railroads)), Leningrad. This faculty only trained railroad construction engineers.
4. Prochi Voennii Akademii (Other Military Academies):
- a. Voenno Politicheskaya Akademiya imeni Lenina (Military Political Academy imeni Lenin), Moscow. This institution trains political commissars.
 - b. Voenno Khoziastvenaya Akademiya KA (Military Supply Academy of the Red Army), Kharkov. Usually referred to as the "Intendantskaya" (Food, Clothing, Finance).
 - c. Voenno Geodezichiskaya Akademiya KA (Military Geodetic Academy of the Red Army), Moscow. In reality this is just a small faculty connected with the civilian Mezhevoi Institut in Moscow. Surveying and map-making are the fields covered.
 - d. Voenno Meditsinskaya Akademiya (Military Medical Academy), Leningrad.
 - e. Voenno Meditsinskaya Akademiya (Military Medical Academy), Kuibyshev.
 - f. Voenno Veterinarnaya Akademiya (Military Veterinary Academy), Moscow.
 - g. Voenno Yuridichiskaya Akademiya (Military Juridical Academy), Moscow.
5. The Voenno Zhelezhno Dorozhni Institut (Military Railroad Institute) at Novosibirsk gave engineering and technical training for administrative and traffic personnel dealing with railroads. It had been a civilian institution until about 1936 or 1937, when it was made into a military institute.
6. Prior to June 1941, certain military academies, which I mentioned above (par 3 a through g) were organized in a special manner. Each one was divided into two, three or four faculties, each faculty covering different specialties. The first faculty was always the Voenni Fakultet (Military Faculty). This faculty was reserved only for army officers. They had to be under 35 years of age, and upon graduation returned to the army. The other faculties specialized in either one of two fields: Construction or Technical-Administration. The Construction Faculties trained specialists in the particular arm or service. There could be one, two or three such Faculties. For example, the Military Air Academy had one such faculty to train experts on construction of aircraft and another on construction of airfields. Graduates continued as army officers. The Technical-Administrative Faculty was contained in almost

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each of the above-mentioned academies. It trained technical-administrative personnel who upon graduation would be connected with industry, ie, serve as military representatives in factories. Students in this faculty were army officers and continued as such upon graduation. There could be more than one such faculty in an academy. High school graduates were eligible for enrollment in the Construction and Technical-Administrative Faculties. A student who was permitted to enter one of these two faculties was automatically made a Junior Lt and upon graduation became a career army officer, but as a technical officer. At present 1953, judging from the Soviet press, which carried indications of it as early as 1948, military academies which were organized as described above have been divided into two academies. It is certain that the military academies of artillery and air have been so divided. In other words, the Voennno Artilleriskaya Akademiya imeni Dzerzhinskovo (Military Artillery Academy imeni Dzerzhinski), Moscow, continued in existence. In actual fact, what happened, was that this academy now only includes the Voenni Fakultet. Newly created was the Voenniya Akademiya Artilleriskikh Nauk, also in Moscow. This new academy must consist of the previous Construction and Technical-Administrative Faculties. The same occurred for the Military Air Academy. I do not know whether it is true for all of the others. However, it is logical to assume that at least the more important ones have been so divided recently. Very likely the Military Tank Academy has been so divided. Therefore, this process would raise the total of military academies in the USSR from 17 or 18 to 22 or 24, with the great majority of them in Moscow.

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